

FURTHER RECORDS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF ANTHRIBIDAE
COLLECTED BY MR. F. C. DRESCHER ON JAVA.

BY DR. KARL JORDAN, F.R.S.

1. *Acorynus divortus* sp. nov.

♂♀. Closely resembling *A. sinuatus* Jord. 1926, from Sumatra, but the median vitta of pronotum entire, no luteous grey spots each side in transverse furrow, the brown spots in lateral area larger, the spots on elytra smaller, the conspicuous postmedian dorsal spot of *A. sinuatus* represented by two dots. Eyes not contiguous (in ♂ of *A. sinuatus* contiguous), in ♂ the frons about as wide as segment II of antenna is broad, in ♀ as wide as that segment is long.

Bajoekidoel, G. Raeng, 450–700 m., 12.xi.1931, 1 ♂, type; Noesa Kambangan, 3.v.1926, 1 ♀.

2. *Acorynus pictus* Pasc. 1860.

Radjamandala, G. Pantjalikan, 900 m., 20.ii.1931 (L. J. Toxopeus), 1 ♂; Koebangkangoeng, Zuid-Banjoemas, 25 m., 17.iii.1932, 1 ♀.—New for Java.

3. *Litocerus perakensis* Jord. 1894.

Noesa Kambangan, x.1926, 1 ♀.—New for Java.

4. *Litocerus petilus* sp. nov.

♀. Very close to *L. virgulatus* Jord. 1915, but more robust, the rostrum, club of antenna and elytra longer, pygidium shorter, and grey pubescence of elytra concentrated into larger spots.

Cinnamon-rufous, base of antenna and legs pale. Rostrum one-fourth longer than broad, with the same carinae as in *L. virgulatus*; distance from anterior margin of antennal groove to base of mandible the same as from posterior margin of groove to eye. Segment III of antenna not quite one-third longer than IV, IV to VIII nearly equal in length, IX almost twice VIII, IX to XI as long as IV to VIII together, the measurements being III 18, IV 14, V 12, IX 23, X 20, XI 22.

Pronotum more conical than in *L. virgulatus*, with the transverse groove sharply impressed and the angle of the carina strongly (almost evenly) rounded; sides punctate; the luteous-grey markings nearly as in *L. virgulatus*; in middle a wedge-shaped spot from transverse sulcus forward, and another from base to sulcus, both pointed anteriorly, the second extended sideways in front of carina and widened into a spot at one-third towards lateral carina, in front of this spot another spot at end of transverse sulcus, halfway between these spots and lateral carina a stripe from base to apex, subinterrupted, widest behind carina, a second, broader, stripe along lateral carina, anteriorly united with a subventral stripe, the two dorsal stripes connected with each other along dorsal carina, no separate spot between them.

Elytra narrower and less convex than in *L. virgulatus*, shoulder and three

limbal, elongate patches at equal distances between shoulder and apex blackish, the yellowish grey markings less numerous but larger than in *L. virgulatus*, namely, a small patch on frontal side of subbasal swelling, almost contiguous with an inverted subsutural comma-spot, the two forming a ring which is open posteriorly, the comma-spot extending farther back than the patch, behind the comma a square spot continued backwards by a thin line in stripe I of punctures, laterally of this line another in II, running forward to basal patch, behind subbasal callosity in III, IV and V a line more or less distinctly continued to base, behind middle a small spot in II contiguous with the line in II, and a larger spot occupying IV and V and the interspaces between; at beginning of apical declivity a transverse series of lincolae of which those in II and III form an elongate-triangular spot, apical margin with a somewhat conspicuous transverse patch extending forward near suture and including a brown dot at angle of suture; sides with luteous-grey spots between the brown patches; behind antemedian sutural luteous-grey spot a brown line, rounded in front or truncate and very thin behind. Pygidium one-third broader than long, pale luteous grey, with brown median spot.

Sides of meso-metasternites and abdomen pale. Femora pale luteous, with a brown subapical spot, tibiae pale luteous subbasally and at apex, tarsal segment I likewise pale at extreme base and extreme apex.

Length 4.4 mm., width 2.0 mm.

G. Tangkoeban Prahoc, Preanger, 4,000-5,000 ft., iv. v. 1930, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀.

5. *Nessiiodocus festivus* Jord. 1932.

Batoerraden, G. Slamet, ii. and iv. 1932, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀.—Described from a Javan ♀. In the ♂ segments III to VIII of antenna are of nearly equal length, longer than I and II together, IX and X about as long as broad and XI not quite twice as long as broad; pygidium vertical, rounded, nearly twice as broad as long.

6. *Nerthomma prominens* Jord. 1925.

Koebangkangkoeng, Zuid-Banjoemas, x. and xii. 1932, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Noesa Kambangan, ii. 1932, 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀.—We have this species also from Pemalang (Fr. A. Th. H. Verbeek). Originally described from 2 Sumatran ♀♀. The antenna of the ♂ is longer than in the ♀, reaching beyond the apex of the elytra, the 3 segments of the club quite short.

7. *Exillis luteus* Jord. 1925.

Batoerraden, G. Slamet, vi. viii. ix. 1932, 5 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀; Noesa Kambangan, vi. 1932, 1 ♀.—Already recorded in Nov. Zool. xxxvi. p. 298 (1931). In the original diagnosis (*Ann. Mag. N.H.* (9), xvi. p. 263 (1921)), the description of the antenna should have read: segmento 3io quarto brevior (♂), aequilongo vel longior (♀), and the record of specimens: several ♂♂ and ♀♀ (instead of 1 ♂); the various months of capture of the specimens were given, *i.e.* In Javan specimens the elytra, on the whole, are less deeply punctate, especially at base and apex, than in Sumatran examples.

8. *Exillis laticeps entimus* subsp. nov.

♂♀. Like *E. laticeps laticeps* Jord. 1925, from Sumatra (occurs also in Perak, Borneo, and at Singapore); differs in segment IV of antenna being only as long as III, whereas in *E. l. laticeps* it is much longer than III in both sexes. The original description should be amended accordingly; the ♀ mentioned there (*Ann. Mag.* (9). xvi. p. 261 (1925)) with "IV about as long as III" was a Javan specimen, not a Sumatran one.

Noesa Kambangan, ii. iv. 1932, 1 ♀ (type), 2 ♂♂; Soekaboemi, 1 ♀.

9. *Phaulimia persiba hypomelas* subsp. nov.

♂. Differs from *Ph. p. persiba* Jord. 1928, from Mentawi, in the basal third or fourth of the suture and of the outer margin of the elytra being conspicuously brown-black, and the apical fourth of the elytra and the rest of the sides sparsely spotted with grey.

Koebangkangkoeng, Zuid-Banjoemas, 25 m., iii. iv. 1932, 3 ♂♂.

10. *Autotropis fraterna* Jord. 1924.

Batoerraden, G. Slamet, iv. 1932, 1 ♀; Noesa Kambangan, ii. 1932, 1 ♂.
—Described from Sumatra; new for Java.

11. *Ozotomerus rugicollis* Jord. 1895.

Djeroeklegi, Zuid-Banjoemas, ix. 1931, 2 ♂♂.

12. *Rhaphitropis vittatus* Jord. 1925.

Koebangkangkoeng, Zuid-Banjoemas, v. 1932, 2 ♀♀.—New for Java. In one of the specimens the greater part of the elytra is shaded with grey. We have the species also from Tonkin, Perak and Sumatra, the specimens representing probably at least 2 subspecies.

13. *Apolecta transversa* Oliv. 1797.

Koebangkangkoeng, Zuid-Banjoemas, 25 m., ii. 1932, 1 ♀.—New for Java.

14. *Apolectella corporaali* Jord. 1924.

Noesa Kambangan, ii. iii. 1932, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀.—Described from a Sumatran ♀. The antenna is but very little longer in the ♂ than in the ♀. The 3 Javan specimens are somewhat larger than the Sumatran one.

15. *Melanopsacus depexus* sp. nov.

♂♀. Elliptical, strongly convex from head to pygidium, very little under twice as long as broad, rufous, upperside marmorated with pale golden silky pubescence, the hairs of the pubescence directed obliquely sideways, on the elytra partly also inwards, the markings of the pronotum changing shape and position according to the direction from which one looks at the specimen. Head and pronotum very densely punctate-reticulate. Frons a little less than half the width of rostrum (10 : 22).

Pronotum nearly one-fourth wider than long (55 : 45), slightly flattened medianly in front of earina; angle of carina slightly produced downwards, a

little smaller than 90° . Elytra very strongly punctate-striate, interspaces very densely granulate, moderately convex and golden grey, these stripes of pubescence more or less interrupted before and behind middle and before apex. Pygidium a little (about one-fifth) broader than long, quadrangular, with the apex rounded, densely reticulate-punctate; the two halves of the elevate basal margin forming an angle of about 90° (but not actually meeting on account of the basal median sulcus); extreme tip in ♂ slightly swollen and smooth.

Antecoxal half of prosternum very densely reticulate-punctate, lateral area from meral suture to basal margin with 4 or 5 rows of large punctures, below acute angle of pronotum a small smooth area. Meso-metasternites more densely punctate in middle than at sides. Abdominal segments I to IV with two transverse rows of large punctures and at side a few additional punctures, V coriaceous, in ♂ I to IV medianly flattened, with a median tuft on II to IV.

Length: 2.5 mm.

Koebangkangkoeng, Zuid-Banjoemas, 25 m., ii. 1932, 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀.

Near *M. calculus* Jord. 1924, from Borneo, but angle of pronotal carina produced not nearly so far downwards.
